

C. V. Chase

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES VOL. 22, NO. 39.

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

Special Notice.

August--Work to be Done.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF ASHES. Ashes neutralize acids in the soil; warm, cold mucky, wet places; destroy worms and insects; dissolve the coarse fibres and stalks and make hard, clayey soils, open, loamy and fertile. (Maine Farmer.

POLITICAL.

Mowing Machines are great savers of time and labor. Every neighborhood should have one. (Maine Farmer.

If you assist a man in cheating others, don't be surprised if he cheats you in return.

vision of the fancy, that as the sun of
yours arose in the East, and extended
its rays to this western world, destined to
come permanent here, at the eve of time
its mild radiance should return to the place
from whence it originated, that this should
be the last universal empire on earth.
It shall be the land for the refuge of the

food for their growth. That is the advantage of deep plowing. I am turning my land full eighteen inches deep. I use one of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's No. 77 plows, with three horses that will weigh 12-14 cwt each, and plow an acre and a-half in ten hours.

Before me,

JOHN WALKER.
OXFORD SS. MAY 11, 1853.

In person appeared the above named John Walker, and made oath that the service above charged, was rendered, and that the above is a true and correct account.

7th. The total sum allowed Joseph Tobin from May 1853 to May 1855 inclusive, Six Hundred Ninety one dollars eight cents \$691.08, of which Three Hundred Eighty seven dollars and sixty-five cents, was for serving notices of meetings and hearings of County Commissioners.

Sth. COUNTY OF OXFORD, DE.
To JAMES TOWN,
For serving notices on the towns of
Woodstock, on petition of Samuel
Gibson, \$8.80
To serving notices on the towns of
Woodstock, Greenwood and Bethel,
on petition of Samuel B. Locke, \$8.80
To serving notices on the towns of
Woodstock, on petition of John S.
Lewett, \$4.50
To serving notices on the towns of
Woodstock, Greenwood, Albany
and Waterville, on petition of Sydney
Perham, \$10.50
To serving notices on the towns of
Lovell, Sweden B. Waterville,
To one whitewash brush, \$2.00
To one whitewash, \$2.00
To boards to repair Stables, \$1.50
To glass and repairing window, \$1.50
To taking care of Jail, \$3.00

OXFORD vs. COURT CO. COMMISSIONERS,
Dec. Term, 1854.
Audited,
D. R. HASTINGS, Co. Attorney,
A true Copy of Bill on file,
Attorney—ELISHA WINTER, Clerk.

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The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 3, 1855.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
W. A. PIDGIN & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents strictly in
advance. One dollar and seventy-five cents with
in six months; two dollars at the end of the year.
To which fifty cents will be added for every year
which payment is delayed.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms
beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.
For the first insertion, one dollar is paid for the
first week, and for each subsequent week, fifty
cents.

W. A. PIDGIN & Co., No. 12, State
st., Boston, and 122 Nassau st., New York, are
solely authorized agents for procuring subscrip-
tions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

Book and Job Printing
PROFITABLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Republican Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANSON P. MORRILL,
OF READFIELD.

Republican County & Senatorial
Conventions.

Thursday, August 10th.

At 10 o'clock A.M., to be held in the
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Taxes in Oxford County.
We this week publish, by request, a cor-
respondence between certain gentlemen, and
the Clerk of the Courts, relating to ex-
penditures of money in Oxford County. We do
this because the inquiry comes from a
highly respectable source, and the tax-payers
in Oxford County have a right to know
what becomes of their money.

In thus complying with the request of
those who are largely interested in becoming
acquainted with these facts, we would do
justice to none. The Records of the County
are public property, and every man has a
right to know what they contain, and it
will be perceived that we publish nothing
except copies of the same, duly authenticated
by the proper recording officer.

We are willing to do this for another reason.
For several years past, many inquiries
have been made all over the County, as to
what has become of the money paid into the
County Treasury by its citizens. Our taxes
have been enormous, and every man has
most severely felt the pressure.

We invite the tax-payers of Oxford County
to a careful examination of the facts developed
in this correspondence. There is no man
however humble or poor but what has an
interest in this investigation. No greater
wrong can be inflicted upon the people than
to tax them unjustly, and then expend the
money, extorted by the force of law, from
their hard earnings, for purposes or un-
lawful purposes. Every man who is by the law
made a discharging officer of the people's money
should be held to a strict accountability
of the way and manner he performs his high
trust.

Such public officers have no reason
to complain if their acts and doings are
scrutinized and investigated by those having
a direct interest in the way and manner
they perform their public duties. We say
to the intelligent, industrious, hard-
working citizens of Oxford County, care-
fully look over these matters for yourself.
If everything is right, and as it should be,
it will do you no harm; but if it is otherwise,
satisfy yourselves about the wrong ways, and
have it corrected.

We cannot however forbear especially calling
the attention of our readers to a few
items of information contained in this in-
teresting correspondence.

First. Please look at the amount of the
County tax in 1854, and then compare with
the County tax of 1855. The former was
\$6,000; the latter \$9,500, being an increase
of more than one half in ten years. This
last sum, however, on the people of this
County, after all one seventh of her valua-
tion has been taken off, and seemed to an-
other County, for it will be borne in mind
that the large and wealthy towns of Turner
and Livermore had been annexed to Andro-
scoggin County. This will in fact make the
increase much more than one third. Our
County taxes instead of being increased,
should and ought to have been lessened, as
every intelligent citizen will perceive.

Second. Compare the amount of the
County Commissioners' Bills in 1854 with
those of 1855. In 1854 their whole bill,
when they received by law, \$250 per day,
was \$742 49; in 1855, when they received a
per diem of only \$200 per day, their bills
amounted to \$10,200 55. When we take
into the account the fact that more than
one seventh of the valuation of the County
had been taken off, and the difference in the
pay of the two bodies, it will be seen that
their bills in 1855 were more than three
times as high as they were ten years ago.

It further appears that John Walker and
Joseph Dornbush, in May 1855, were allowed
for services as Co. Commissioners, after
they were both out of the sum total of
\$200. These bills were neither audited, or
certified by the County Attorney and Clerk,
or published as the law perceptibly requires;
but were allowed by the County Commis-
sioners. Just look at Dornbush's last charge
of \$9 80, and then make your own com-
ments.

After Turner was annexed to Andro-
scoggin County, Mr. Dillingham moved to be a
County Commissioner for Oxford County,
and Mr. Wilson was appointed in his stead.
Yet it appears Dillingham was allowed nine-
ty-five dollars after Wilson's appointment.
Mr. Dillingham moved to be Commissioner
after his term was annexed to another County,
and after the Board had decided the
question against him, and admitted Mr.
Wilson to his seat, Dillingham travelled
round after him like the "old black town
cock," and the Board paid him out of the
people's money for so doing. One of his
charges (March 11) was \$7 60, "after com-
pense, chain, &c." Another (July 1st) for
"carrying a book," (which we understand
was a copy of the Revised Statutes) from
Turner to Paris, eight dollars. Both of these
charges might have been done by "express"
for less than a dollar, and yet the people
had to pay fifteen. Beautiful economy,
truly.

It appears that the Commissioners for 1854
had ten meetings at Paris, amounting to
25 days in the whole, at an expense to the
County of \$670 90. Most of these meetings
were adjournments.

The Records show that in 1854 the Com-
missioners had but three meetings, and yet
had eight days in all. Why all this enor-
mous increase of meetings, and expense to
the people? Three meetings in '54 and twenty-eight
days in '55, and twenty-eight days in '56—
just look at it. In addition to the sum of
\$670 90 aforesaid, there was paid the
County Attorney, for services connected
with County Commissioners' business, \$450 50.

It further appears that the sum of \$2991 08
was paid Joseph Tobin, the two years he
was Jailor. Whoever will take the trouble
to examine his bills will discover a wonder-
ful fact at once. It appears that there
were but few prisoners during Mr.
Tobin's term of office, and that when he
did get an unlucky fellow "under board,"
he was determined to make the most of it.
His account settled May Term 1855,
he was allowed for Samuel Mathews 30 days,
\$6 42; just what the law allows;
then in another account allowed at the same
Term, he is allowed "for boarding Samuel
Mathews 30 days \$10 75," Tobacco, 42 cts.,
Entry and Discharging, 40 cts., and the same
is charged in his first bill. Here Mr. Tobin
was allowed and paid the sum of \$17 17,
for 30 days board of a single prisoner. By
examining the bills for boarding Sewall F.

Canwell and S. C. Paine, we find he was
paid twice for their board in each case; for
Canwell's board 30 days \$16 42, for Paine's
board 8 days, \$1 50, and the same rule of
charging was adopted for the board of Mi-
chael Gorman, wife and infant child and
Catherine Gorman. Geo. Hopkins was com-
mitted and discharged for two offences on
the same day, and Tobin charged two days
board and two key fees.

In his bill of April 1855, Tobin charges
for "keeping jail from December last,
\$15 00," and in his bill allowed December
Term, 1854, he charges "for taking care of
jail, \$25 00," making \$50 for "taking care
of jail." He charges for "whitewashing,"
and all repairs besides, so that this charge
must have been for "taking care" that the
jail did not run away, or start from its Gra-
nate foundation. What else could it be?
Let us have an explanation.

But there is one charge in Tobin's account
of April 1855, that would make sober men
laugh right out. Here it is—"To travel
and attendance to make return to Com-
missioners of expenses in keeping prisoners
\$8 40." Here Tobin is paid for attending
to his own business, \$8 40. Further com-
ment from us is unnecessary.

In addition to the sum of \$2991 08 paid
Tobin for the two years, he had his house
rent free, which is a perquisite of the office,
and his "kitchen" which is not a perquisite,
and he had no right to it, and it does not
appear that the County Commissioners ever
voted to furnish him with it; or that the Coun-
ty in any of his settlements were ever allowed
of any credit for it.

The audit shows that Tobin was employ-
ed to serve notices on towns, ordered by the
County Commissioners; for this service he
was allowed twenty cents per mile, while of
fees are allowed only five cents per mile for
the same service. For serving notices on the
Petition of E. B. Holmes and others, he
was charged and was allowed \$21 20. The Peti-
tion was dismissed, and this left the Peti-
tioners to pay the cost. They, through Levi
Whitman, Esq., their Attorney, refused to
pay this bill, and the County Commissioners
gave them an order for sixteen dollars in
statement, thus directly taking sixteen dol-
lars out of the County Treasury, and giving
it to Mr. Tobin.

It further appears that the Commissioners
at the June Term, 1855, allowed E. W. Clark
eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents for serving
notices, which service by the bill appears to
have been performed in two days—pretty good
pay for two days work—especially when it
is considered that the hard working men
who labor for 75 cents or \$1 00 per day are
taxed to pay it.

By comparing two bills allowed Geo. W.
Millet for printing, it will be seen that he
was paid as follows:

"To publishing in the Norway Advertiser
County Commissioners accounts for the year
1854, \$25 00."

"To publishing in the Norway Advertiser
County Commissioners accounts for the year
A. D. 1854, \$24 00."

Time twice roundly paid for doing the
same service. We have the honest tax-payers
to make their own comments.

We have no time now to pursue this tale
yet further. Our object in making these
comments is to call the attention of the pub-
lic to the matter. We will however say,
that we have not yet done with this business.
The people of the County have long been
calling for information upon this subject,
and as the matter has been introduced, we
are determined to push it to the bottom.

We shall therefore make further extracts
from the official record of the County, to
show how the people's money has been ex-
pended, and what has become of it.

The latest report of Old Oxford demands
a reform in the management of the financial
affairs of the County, and we are deter-
mined to aid them in the use of all fair and hon-
orable means to bring it about.

"10,000 Majority."

The decision, pro-slavery, re-organizers of
Maine which support Judge Wells, against the
majority of 10,000. They talk as large as
his old self in old Paris, when he tried
to trade off "all the kingdom as a market,"
and in our opinion they have about as much
land. These windy braggers remind us of
a certain political Convention in Bangor, in
the hard old Campaign of 1840, when the
Whigs were sweeping all before them. The
Democrats, who supported Mr. Van Buren,
had a mass meeting. Among others, a dis-
tinguished lawyer of that city addressed the
meeting. Being a little "tight," he com-
menced with great gravity, as follows:—
Mr. Chairman: The glorious prospects of
the Democratic party were never so great as
at the present time. Mr. Van Buren was
to be triumphantly elected. We shall carry
the State by an overwhelming majority," and
here Col. R. hesitated a moment, and added,
"but I don't know where in the devil
the votes are coming from."

"It is the rats that do the business,"
said the Dutchman once said in Tammany
Hall; and we should like to know where these
political madmen expect to get the votes.

Last year Gov. Morrill wanted less than
a thousand votes to elect him over all others—
Paris, Read, and Carey. Gov. Morrill will
retain his old strength, with here and there
a few exceptions. All the talk about any
considerable number of his supporters of last
year, who originally belonged to the Demo-
cratic party, going over to the pro-slavery
candidates, it is all moonshine—while on
the other hand, the Republican party will
gain largely from the ranks of those who
supported Parrie last year. They are al-
ready by scores and hundreds, leaving a rum-
drinking, Nigger-catching, mobocratic dy-
nasty in disgust.

Then again, a majority of those who voted
for Read last year, will go for Morrill this
year, so many of the best informed, and most
intelligent men of that party.

With these stubborn facts before us, we
would again ask, where are the votes coming
from to elect Wells? The Cary faction last
year got about 3000 votes. This year the
democratic party have about the same
platform—and tell about 50,000 votes.

Frank Pierce's Custom House bill-dogs
and puppies in Maine, aided by all the little
cows that follow in their train, may growl
and bark, but the People, the honest, un-
bribed people, well understand their snoring
tricks, and will not be cheated or deceived
by any of their wicked devices.

In their honest indignation they will drive
them back to their custom house dens and
back door dog-holes, and pitch both them
and their rotten platform into the lowest
predition that ever engulfed a lawless, fa-
natical set of political renegades.

Fusionism.

A great cry was raised some months ago
by the Hunker Press in Maine, because the
honest men from different political parties,
took measures to unite for a common object,
and instead of spending their forces in fight-
ing against each other, come together and
formed a new party, composed of such men
as thought alike upon the great political
questions of the day. From that time up to
the present, the cry of "fusion" has been
running in our ears, and has been trumpeted
forth from every Pierce, Nebraska organ in
the State.

The idea has been advanced that there
could be nothing lower about this "fusion";
that every man who broke away from his old
party ties, and connected himself with a
new party, was a traitor, a renegade, and
every man who has had the independence to
do this, has been badly denounced and bad-
led down with all the opprobrious epithets
that could be found in the foul vocabulary
of hunkers.

The idea of a union between whigs and
Democrats has been ridiculed and sneered at
—no pure democracy could exist where there
was a combination of these two elements.
Morrill Democrats have been branded as
slandered and reviled, because they have
been found acting with others who formerly
belonged to the whig party, and denounced
as dishonest knaves and traitors, because
they have chosen to act with the pro-slavery
democracy as a political organization.

The Wells, Frank Pierce democracy of
Maine seem to have forgotten all they have
said upon this matter. They now are eat-
ing their own dirt, backing out of all their
former positions, acknowledging all they
have said was a lie, uttered for political ef-
fect; and they are now seen "reason" with
all the old straight-out, blue light, federal
whigs, that they can by any means persuade
them to their camp. "Wild ones" are now
seen lovingly embracing those old "whigs,"
taking them by the hand, and together
swearing eternal fidelity to Southern slave-
drivers, Northern dough-faces, Nebraska
run and the Union. "Democracy" has all at
once become an element of patriotism, some-
thing peculiarly beautiful and greatly to be
admired. F. O. J. Smith, Stephen Cary,
Nathan Clifford, George Evans, G. F. Ship-
ley, John Reed, Samuel Wells, J. S. Little,
Henry Tallman, Geo. C. Goodell, V. D.
Parrie, and E. W. Farley, all side in the
"fusion movement," and unite, because
having children of the same family, out at
the same political table, and to show their
political equality, all stand out of the same
pile, out of the same plate, and stand
upon the same platform.

All the democratic papers puff the straight
whig Convention, publish their notices and
doings, and extol their orators, and spread
before the world their windy speeches, har-
rangues and letters. Such a complete "fu-
sion" of the political elements, the world
never before saw. Every old whig, every
hunker, ran down, sprang, old, every whig
whig, that can be found is taken into the
democratic camp, and "stood out" to at-
tract and attract. Gentlemen, where they are
put upon the platform to help their brother
"fusionists," "clarity run, show the public
eye, all the ladies of fusion gentlemen," call
out the ladies, encourage males, preach trea-
son, revolution and open rebellion against
the law, to the great gratification of the
real, genuine, national democracy, who ex-
press their admiration by hooting, stamping
and cursing the Morrill dynasty.

The straight whigs, get up a State Con-
vention under the direction of the Wells
democracy; the former find the orators, and
make the speeches, while the latter pay the
bills out of the Custom House expropriation
fund. Messrs. Evans, Brown, Farley &
Co., with a master's skill, trace back the
origin of the whigs to the antislavery, and
show how these have come up through suc-
ceeding generations of men to the present
time. They then, with a disinterested patri-
otism, before unknown and unheard of,
lay these doctrines upon the democratic al-
ter, while Messrs. Clifford, Wells, Shipley
& Co., acting in the capacity of democratic
High Priests, call up the first of the clerical
priest, to consume the offering. Silver gray
whigs and Frank Pierce democracy have
"fused" in Maine, hereafter they will make
but one party. Isaac Reed is now only used
for a tail to the tail of Samuel Wells' kite.

The State of Maine and Bangor Journal
talk of supporting Isaac Reed, but it is all
hyperbole, they are for Wells, and Wells
and his party so understand it. And if any
honest men who have formerly been whigs
are enticed into this snare, they will find
themselves in the end sold to Frank Pierce
and his doughface allies and supporters.

Sabbath School Celebration at Canton.
The Gospel Banner of last week, contains
an account of an Universalist Sabbath School
Celebration at Canton, on the 4th of July.

The children formed a beautiful floral pro-
cession, under the direction of Dr. D

